

THE COMMONWEALTH.

New York by Gas Light.

Mr. Forney writes a letter to the Press, from New York, giving, perhaps, the most vivid picture ever painted of the horrors of the Five Point regions of New York. We make extracts as follows:

Having secured the friendly and necessary aid of two excellent detectives attached to the admirable city police, six of us, making the whole party eight in all, issued forth upon our mission. The first place we reached was the police station, near the Metropolitan. As we entered, one of those sad trials that are only too common in New York, was taking place. Two unfortunate girls were arraigned before the Lieutenant of Police on a charge of disorderly conduct. The Lieutenant, who acted in the double capacity of clerk and judge, first heard the story of the officers who had them in charge. I watched this man's cold, stony eye—his pale, faded face—and soon realized that familiarity with his occupation had blunted his sensibilities. He paid little attention to the pitiful, over-dressed creatures before him, but entered their names and ages on his book, and then, with a hard, metallic voice, directed the officer to take them below, lock them up and let them have no light. "Oh, for the love of God," said one of the girls, with tears in her eyes, as she turned from the impassionate Lieutenant to the strange spectators—"for the love of God, not below, not down there. I have done nothing but drink a little more than I ought to have done." Her wail was vain. She had been handsome once; and a sweet smile had not wholly fled from her face. Perhaps she had left some happy home to hide her shame; perhaps some aching heart was breaking for her, far away; perhaps she had nobody to care for her. Alas! if she is now sought, she will be found, probably, "down there"—her fortune, like her cell, "dark," and her fate unlightened, save by the mercy of a redeeming God. Her companion was closely veiled, and followed her into the cellar prison with silent and trembling steps.

The evening was a lovely one. There was a young moon in a clear sky, and the atmosphere was soft and cool. The close lanes were crowded with a mixed mass of men, women, and children—not those that surged in and swept along Broadway, but another race, probably as different to Broadway as Broadway is to them. Many were heard to say, "Alas! if she is now sought, she will be found, probably, 'down there'—her fortune, like her cell, 'dark,' and her fate unlightened, save by the mercy of a redeeming God. Her companion was closely veiled, and followed her into the cellar prison with silent and trembling steps."

Let us enter one of these dens. First is the gin shop, with a stout woman as the presiding divinity, who welcomes us with no pleasant air, but who does not refuse admission when she sees the protecting "stars" that shine benignantly at our side. Next, the ball room! Not a bad copy of other ball rooms with more pretensions. At the extreme end is a balcony, or box, in which are a violin, a clarinet and a fife, each with a bloated face behind it, and the trio are producing a sort of drunken codillon. The set is being formed. The women are first in position, each with her partner, generally invited by herself. The men are generally heavily begrimed and bewhiskered; and among them two who do not look to be over eighteen. "Most of these," said our guide, "are known to be burglars; and that fellow, at full length on the side bench, is supposed to have been guilty of at least three murders. That woman has had five husbands—the last is at sea, and she will soon have another; and that young fellow with the light cap, who dances so gracefully and is dressed so well, is one of the most expert pick-pockets in the country." We left the usual fee; but were informed that the girls could not get *gin* till the ball was over. The tigris at the bar kept them sober on light potations till this part of their slavery was performed. These frail sisters are mostly attached to these houses as so many fixtures, paying so much a week for their board (never less than \$5), which they must earn by the double sacrifice of body and soul! I heard some stories of the way they were treated by their overseers—who are too often found in the shape of men—how they are driven out when they yield to the temptations around them—how they are forced to submit to the most inhuman brutalities—and how, in utter desperation, more than one finds peace in an early grave, a willing victim to the vice she labored to resist, or to the longing for death which is gratified by poison or the knife. But I will not repeat these details, for sooth to say, if they were fit to tell, they would not be believed, familiarly notorious as they are here. In one of these dens, where gin was not prohibited, I saw a child, of not more than six years, stupid with rum—its eyes half closed in drunkenness, and its little face bloated! "For God's sake give me some air," said one of our party. "I cannot stand this a moment longer."

"Stoop here and take care of your watch," said our kind policeman, "is the resort of those who get in at a *cent a glass*. Enter!" Gracious God! and are these thy creatures? Ranged on benches, in a narrow cove, are the victims of this infernal traffic. They are all worse than idiots. There is not one of them who has intelligence enough to contend for equality with a monkey. They glare at you with a meaningless eye; they gibber through trembling and quivering lips, and try to arrest you with weak hands as you pass. If they converse with each other, it is like a conversation between two leopards.

"This," said our guide, touching the shoulder of a man who, with hands in his pockets, stood vacantly gazing upon us, "is a good mechanic, who can earn good wages if he chooses, but every now and then breaks out into a frolic, and here is the place he comes to spend his leisure. I am sorry, Ben," he said, turning to the man, "to see you here again." The poor fellow bowed his head and left the den.

As it was growing late, we were invited by our escort to look at some of the lodging rooms in the neighborhood. With lantern in hand, which served to make his "stars" visible and show the way to the "richer" stairs, we descended into a "dear cellar." On opening the door, there steamed up such a stench as made us recoil as before a blow, creating indelible sensations, breathing, it might be, infectious disease.

The first sight that met our eyes was a baby, calmly asleep in its cradle, watched over by a bleary-eyed and drunken mother, who greeted us with a laugh, and pointed to the inner chamber, where was a sight that only the pen of Dickens, or the pencil of a Wilkie, could describe.

The evening was not cold, but the keeper of this airless hole had lit a fire in a dilapidated stove, which seemed to increase the stench that filled the place as with a cloud. Piled on benches, packed upon shelves, lay human beings—happy, up to this time all

men—some asleep, some glaring upon us like wild beasts, and all apparently insensible to the stench that filled the place as with a cloud. The proprietor sat between the bunks, smoking his pipe and answering questions.

In another of these catacombs (for so they may well be called; the living bodies exhaling an odor as putrid as if the bodies were as dead as the sensibilities they feebly surrounded,) there was still more hideous sight. Here husbands and wives—for so let us believe them to be—lay together. A sick dog whined in a corner, keeping up an unearthly yell, and making us shudder before the superstition that greets such a sound as the forerunner of death; and between his agonizing wail and the curses of the men and women around me, I thought, for a moment, that I was in a lesser Pandemonium.

At a single rap the door opened, and there stood before us a negro, more hideous in his ugliness and more terrible in his appearance than I can describe. A mingling of what one reads of Fagin and Bill Sykes; a combination of craft and sensuality; a brutalized idea of a vulgar Shylock, and an inhuman bully.

"Well, Toke," said our guide, "how are you to-night, and how are your wives?" "Pretty well, thank you, sir," he responded, bowing and pointing to a corner, where, on a single pallet, with an unoccupied space between, lay two white females, who had once been women, and now were brutes.

The lieutenant at one station kindly threw open the doors of the lodging rooms, and of the cells for prisoners kept up during the night. In one of these rooms we counted fourteen women—homeless and friendless creatures who had there sought shelter. Some were asleep, and those who waked, drew their shawls over their bare heads to avoid the gaze of their visitors. One held in her arms a child, about two years old, whose little pale face and attenuated limbs indicated that the sands of its life were fast running out, and that Providence intended to rescue it from the fate of the poor wretches around it.

Outside of this small and close cell, on benches, were stretched other women. Not a few of their countenances showed past beauty of ordinary character. The black, glossy hair of one, her white teeth and her finely chiselled features were evidence that, young as she was, she had flouted her brief day as a queen among her class. But she, too, was not long for this life.

At the end of the corridor was a room somewhat larger, occupied by the men lodgers. Here the degradation was more apparent. The bruised and bloated faces, the shoeless feet, the filth, and the noisome smell that exhaled from their bodies created a sensation of indescribable nausea. They were packed in like herring, all, without exception, the victims of drink and its attendant vices and crimes.

Down stairs were the cells in which the prisoners of the night were confined—sentenced on various charges; some for drunkenness and others for theft and burglary. On one of the hard pallets a woman was reposing. She roused up at our approach and began to weep and moan in the most heart-rending manner.

The majority of the guilty and the poor seemed to be males, but the proportion of females was frightfully large. The adventures of these unfortunates would furnish a startling commentary upon the scarcity of female employment and the inadequacy of female wages. Attracted to New York, they run a brief career, after a brief resistance to the allurements of vice, and die an early death.

The history of a young girl from an adjacent village was told to us. She was a naturally lovely; but, fond of dress and admiration, was induced on one occasion to pay a visit to New York, by a man who represented himself as a merchant, and proved to be a gambler. She never returned to her happy home, but became an inmate of one of the Mercer street houses, where she remained for some two years. At the end of this time she contrived to save some fifteen hundred dollars, and then resolved to change her course in life and live upon her little fortune. At this moment the tempter again appeared, in the person of her seducer. She loved him ardently, and with a woman's confidence, surrendered to his keeping her money, on the promise that it should be repaid five fold. She never saw him more, "and now," said the officer, "she is almost a nightly occupant of one of our cells."

When we left our hotel early in the evening, Broadway, in a bright moonlight, was crowded with foot-passengers. The street was covered with carriages and vehicles of all descriptions. Streams of light poured from gay stores, and joy and comfort seemed to abound. When we returned, that vast thoroughfare was deserted and quiet. The contrast between the close and stifling alleys we had left, and this splendid avenue, stretching for miles through the heart of that great metropolis, was strangely suggestive. How few of those who flaunt on Broadway care for their human brothers and sisters perishing within five minutes' walk! Beyond, and in the aristocratic portion of the city, in the Fifth Avenue—where, for some miles, stretch lordly palaces, crowded with luxurious adornments, and occupied by those whose wants are anticipated, and whose tastes vitiated by an excess of wealth, there is a criminal indifference to the suffering poor.

A DRUNKARD'S BRAIN.—Hytti, by far the greatest anatomist of the age, used to say that he could distinguish in the darkest room, by one stroke of the scalpel, the brain of the inebriate from that of the person who had lived soberly. Now and then he would congratulate his class upon the possession of a drunkard's brain, admirably fitted, from its hardness and more complete preservation, for the purpose of demonstration. When the anatomist wishes to preserve a human brain for any length of time, he effects that object by keeping that organ in a vessel of alcohol. From a soft pulpy substance, it then becomes comparatively hard; but the inebriate, anticipating the anatomist, begins the indurating process before death—begins it while the brain remains the consecrated temple of the soul—while its delicate and gossamer-like tissues still throbb with the pulses of heaven-born life. Strange infatuation, thus to desecrate the god-like! Terrible enchantment, that dries up all the fountains of generous feelings, petrifies all the tender humanities and sweet charities of life, leaving only a brain of lead and a heart of stone.

Through the compromise with the heirs, Yale College has received \$90,000, and Wabash \$20,000, from the Ellsworth estate.

The drouth in unsettling Kansas which was settled with so much difficulty. Blood fertilized that Territory, and water is ruining it.

John Vine Hall, a writer of religious books, died on the 22d ultimo, at Worcester, England, aged eighty-seven years.

Jo. Lane and the Beans.

An Oregon correspondent sends the following to the Sacramento (California) Union:

Jo. Lane is some on demagoguism. In this department of the fine arts he is first, without any second. Dave Crockett and Spoon's Ogle were nobody to him. Indeed, if you took the demagoguism out of Jo, you would leave him like a balloon with the gas out of its body—a very small and shriveled concern. Jo had a trick of knowing everybody, and everybody Jo knew was his most intimate friend. He would meet an acquaintance as another man would meet a brother he thought had been lost at sea. He extends both hands, and makes his countenance as expressive as nature will allow of affectionate sympathy. Coming back from Washington City to Oregon Jo fell in with a countryman (Mr. Jones) near whose house he happened to be traveling, before the election. Joe recognized him at once.

"Old fellow," said Jo, "God bless you, how are you and the wife and the children?" "D—n my eyes, I'm glad to see you. I haven't fell in with anybody I was so glad to see. I have been thinking of you and the boys ever since I have been to Congress (that's the way Jo spells it). Washington is a dull place—hate to stay there—lively times here—want to come back and live with the boys, what I can have a good time. Old fellow, I tell you I'm glad to see you again."

After some words, the man, a plain farmer, invited Jo in, saying:

"General, you will stay to dinner, won't you?" "Certainly, if you say so," said Jo, "I come on purpose. I want some vittuals I can eat. This city vittuals don't suit me. Your wife can cook to suit me. I told Buchanan I wouldn't give a d—n for all their ferrin gimcracks. A good Oregon dinner of pork and beans was worth all the French restaurants could get up, and more too."

After while dinner was put on the table. It was, sure enough, Jo's favorite dish, pork and beans. The pork was just tolerable; the beans were very fine; at least Jo said so. He crammed himself—talked of the Mexican war—politics—Jo Lane—was very at ease with the women and children—praised the cooking—took some more pork and beans—never saw such beans—cooked to suit him exactly—wanted the lady of the house to give him some for seed—wanted to take them to Washington for Buchanan—wanted to show them fellows what good living was. He got a package—put it in his saddle-bags—talked some more about the Mexican war—shook hands—kissed the babies—took off his hat to the madam—took another horn of whiskey—and left.

He got to the next house; was just as glad to see that man, and was just as polite to that woman—just as attentive to their children—took a little of that whiskey—talked of that same Mexican war, and then same politics, and that same Jo Lane; had thought of this man much and often at Washington; wanted to get back to see them all. Come on purpose to see this one. Got Buchanan to give him a package of a rare kind of beans—the finest he ever seen; brought them all the way out especially for the man's wife to plant and grow in the garden; then took them out of his saddle-bags (the identical beans he got at the last house); the landlady was rejoiced; Jo took another drink, and left.

Unfortunately, Mrs. Smith came over to see Mrs. Jones the next day, talked of the news; General Lane; fond of beans; great friend of her husband; got some of them beans; took them away to give to Buchanan. Mrs. Jones told her tale about Lane—good friend of her husband—gave her beans from market office—showed the package. It was marked in Jo's hand-write: "Miss Smith's beans" (same Mrs. Smith had put up). Smith is now in the legislature, and votes against Lane.

How HE SOLD THEM.—A few days since, an extra train, loaded with jackasses, was transported over the Louisville and New Albany Railroad. The telegraph operator at Salem, a boy, getting wind of it, set afloat the rumor that a large delegation of Republicans would pass through at a certain hour—rumor increasing as it flew, and that many eminent speakers were on board, and that bands of music accompanied the expedition. Immense crowds of enthusiastic Lincoln men repaired to the depot, hats in hand, ready for the expected cheers. When the train thundered in and an aged and venerable owner of a pair of fabulous ears stuck his head out of a stock car and gave vent to a long agonizing hee-haw that fairly shook the hills around him, consternation seized the crowd, and in two minutes not a Republican was to be seen within a mile of the depot. Complaint was made to the Superintendent against the operator, and he is in momentary expectation of a notice to quit.—Lafayette Journal.

The late Chief Justice Marshall, while riding one morning to court in his single carriage, his horse fell and broke a shaft. He was puzzled what to do. Tom, a neighboring negro wagoner, happening to drive up he asked him if he could help him out of his difficulty.

"O yes, massa, if you'll lend me your knife?"

Tom took the knife and cut a sapling pole and a grape vine from a neighboring thicket, with which he speedily spliced up the broken shaft.

"Now, Tom," said the Judge, "why didn't I think of that?" "Massa," replied Tom, "you know dat some people will have more sense den others."

A traveler says that if he were asked to describe the first sensations of a camel ride he would say: "Taken a music stool, and having wound it up as high as it would go, put it in a cart without springs, get on top, and next drive the cart transversely across a plowed field, and you will then form some notion of the terror and uncertainty you would experience the first time you mounted a camel."

One thousand men are employed in the United States in the manufacture of sewing machines needles and the profits on them amount to nearly \$300,000 a year. Since the introduction of the sewing machine the sale of spool-cotton has increased to the extent of more than a million and a half annually.

Garibaldi has issued one decree which cannot fail to stir the bile of Austria, for it refers to the Hungarian volunteers. Depots are opened at Naples and Messina for Hungarian recruits, and it is given out that Garibaldi has pledged himself to repay Hungarian service with his sword.

New Orleans, La.—Bell carries the city Breekinridge's friends give up the State. Private through dispatches contradict this, and gives to Breekinridge.

Poor Lamartine!

This poor author continues to weep! He is down on the Americans, for the reason that M. de Place, whom he sent to this country on a begging tour, did not succeed in pulling the wool over the eyes of our people. But as to M. de Lamartine's views of America and Americans, they are of the very least consequence. He is a spoiled child and egotist, and the whole world are laughing at his absurd humors. An American lady, Mrs. Lewis, lately had an interview with the late "disconsolate," and from her letter we extract the following:

"Would you not like to go to America and write a book of travels? It would bring you a fortune," I said, wishing to turn the subject.

"Go to America," he replied, looking at me with astonishment. "No, I will never set my foot on American ground. The Americans know nothing but the 'almighty dollar.' They stuff their millionaires and starve their poets, because they have not the ability to understand their worth. You did well to come where you will be appreciated."

"I was appreciated in America," I replied. "Appreciated!" he exclaimed. "There are not many people in that vast country who can understand a soul like yours!" "I love my country," I added.

"You love in vain," he replied, impatiently.

"I hope not," I rejoined. "When I was able to live like a prince, when I was at the head of the State, and all the world was bowing to me, the Americans were at my feet, but when I was in need, and sent de Place to New York to get subscriptions for my works, whereby I might be enabled to pay my debts, they turned their backs on me. I was induced to send de Place to America at my own expenses by the advice and flatteries of Americans, and he returned without one subscription. They are deceitful—false."

"You have many friends in America," I said. "I thought so, Mademoiselle, but I was mistaken. I thought your great American publisher, Monsieur Appleton, my friend, but I was wrong. He is rich, powerful, and could have aided my plans."

"I assure you, Monsieur Lamartine, that if Monsieur Appleton failed to carry out your wishes, it was not because he did not desire to do so. He is a high-minded and honorable gentleman, and feels an interest in genius beyond dollars and cents," I replied. "I am sure, the reed broke beneath me when I had most need of its support," he said sadly.

"If you would go to New York and give a course of lectures, you would make enough to pay your debts," I added.

"Sons dote, they would give their twenty-five sous to see me once, as they would give it to see a wild beast; they would end. They would not come a second time. I'll not gratify their curiosity," he said, impatiently.

"You would like to meet our poets, I am sure," I continued.

"You have no poets! Soul cannot live and grow there; it starves!" he retorted.

"O yes, we have poets," I went on. "We have Bryant, Halleck, Longfellow, Willis, Holmes, Morris, Sprague, etc."

"They might have been poets!—great ones if they had had the proper nutriment. Come to see me every day, but don't bring an American gentleman with you; I will not receive him if you do," he said, as I rose to leave.

"You are prejudiced, Monsieur Lamartine," I rejoined.

"Pas du tout," he replied; "the Americans hate me because I am poor, and I return the compliment most cordially."

"You are frank," I added, as I left him at the door.

The United States Hotel is in the very center of Louisville.

Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.

In accordance with a time-honored custom, as well as with my own convictions of propriety, I hereby designate *Thursday, the 29th inst.*, as a day of public Thanksgiving and prayer throughout the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and recommend that the people on that day abstain from their secular vocations, close their places of business, and unite in Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the countless blessings we have received at His hands, and in supplicating a continuance of His favor.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 5th day of November, A. D. 1860, and in the 37th year of Commonwealth.

By *THOS. B. MONROE, JR.*, Secretary of State.
By *JAS. W. TATE*, Assistant Secretary.

GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY, I. O. O. F.—The following are the officers elect of this Grand body for the ensuing year:

E. M. Stone, M. W. G. Master, Louisville; W. T. Curry, R. W. D. G. Master, Harrodsburg; Wm. White, W. G. Secretary, Louisville; Geo. W. Morris, W. G. Treasurer, Louisville; Geo. W. Bain, W. G. Warden, Louisville; J. M. Mills, R. W. G. Representative, G. L. U. S., Frankfort.

OFFICERS ELECT OF R. W. G. ENCAMPMENT.
S. L. Adams, M. W. G. Patriarch, Lexington; Elias Rose, M. E. H. Priest, Covington; Jas. W. Johnson, R. W. G. Jr. Warden; J. F. Bamberger, R. W. G. Sr. Warden; Wm. White, R. W. G. Scribe, Louisville; Geo. W. Morris, R. W. G. Treasurer, Louisville; Morris Levi, R. W. G. Sentinel.

An affray took place on the corner of Cherry and Deaderick streets, a little after sun down yesterday, between Mr. M. V. B. Haile, of the Daily Gazette, and his brother, Mr. W. W. Haile, on the one side, and Mr. Daniel E. Carter on the other, in which some four or five shots were fired. The parties escaped unhurt themselves, but a Mr. Green, who chanced to be standing by, received a wound in the leg from a stray shot. We did not learn the cause of the difficulty.

The Russian government has ordered the Polish Clergy not to urge the people to total abstinence, because the revenues from taxes on spirits may be diminished. They are, however, allowed to enlarge in general terms on the blessings of temperance.

CURE FOR HOG CHOLERA.—John Featherston, Esq., of Limestone county, has found that a table-spoonful of spirit of turpentine is an almost infallible remedy for hog cholera. He had lost a hundred hogs before he discovered the remedy.

JUDGE LYNCH IN NEBRASKA.—The Omaha Nebraska of the 17th has an account of the arrest of three men charged with horse stealing and their incarceration in the jail at Council Bluffs. This was on the 13th. On the 16th they were taken out by a mob, and one of the number—Philip McGuire—hung without the formality of a trial. The others are missing still. A rumor prevailed that one of the missing men had made a confession, in which several suspicious characters were implicated. The feeling is rather favorable to further trials by Judge Lynch than to law, owing to an alleged inefficiency of the officers, whose duty it is to execute the commands of the law.

REWARD.—The official (Canada) Gazette contains a proclamation from the Governor General, offering a reward of five hundred dollars to any persons or person who may give such evidence as shall be considered satisfactory to the Government of the Province of Canada, of the existence and present place of residence, of John Sheridan Hogan, Esq., M. P., (who mysteriously disappeared early last winter, and is supposed to have met his fate somewhere on this side the boundary,) if alive, or if he be dead, of the circumstances attendant on his death and burial.

An Irishman one day found a light guinea which he was obliged to sell for eighteen shillings. Next day he saw another guinea lying in the street.

"No, no," says he, "I'll have nothing to do with you; I lost three shillings by your brother yesterday."

"There is no peace on this side of the grave," said a distinguished clergyman, when preaching at the grave of a friend.

"Well, old chap," said a jolly Jack tar, "you can come over this side; we are quiet enough here."

To CURE POVERTY.—Sit down and growl about it. By so doing you'll be sure to get rich, and make yourself particularly agreeable to everybody.

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DR. J. H. McLEAN'S

Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier!

The Greatest Remedy in the World, and the

MOST DELICIOUS

AND

Delightful

CORDIAL

EVER

TAKEN.

It is strictly a self-

entire and Vegeta-

ble Compound, pro-

Before taking, cured by the distill. After

lotion of Roots, Herbs, and Bark, Yellow Dock, Black Root, Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry, Blood Root, and Daniel enter into its composition. The entire active remedial principle of each ingredient is thoroughly extracted by my new method of distilling, producing a delicious, exhilarating spirit, and the most infallible remedy for renovating the diseased system, and restoring the sick, suffering and debilitated invalid to health and strength.

McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL. Will effectively cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Flatulency, Acidity or Sourness of the Stomach, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Pallor or Swelling in the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Choking or Suffocating Feeling when lying down, Dryness or Yellowness of the Skin, and Eyes, Night Sweats, Inward Fevers, Pain in the Small of the Back, Chest or Side, Sudden Flushes of Heat, Depression of Spirits, Frightful Dreams, Langor, Despondency, or any Nervous Disease, Sores or Eruptions on the Skin, and Fever and Ague, (or Chills and Fever).

OVER A MILLION OF BOTTLES. Have been sold during the last six months, and in no instance has it failed in giving entire satisfaction. Who, then, will suffer from Weakness or Debility when McLean's Strengthening Cordial will cure you? No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change produced by taking this Cordial in the diseased, debilitated, and shattered nervous system, whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the relaxed and unstrung organization is restored to its pristine health and vigor.

MARRIED PERSONS. Or others conscious of inability, from whatever cause, will find McLean's Strengthening Cordial a thorough restorer of the system; and all who may have injured themselves by improper indulgence, will find in the Cordial a certain and speedy remedy.

To the Ladies! McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL. Is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, Whites, Obstructed or Difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine or Involuntary Discharge thereof, Falling of the Womb, Giddiness, Fainting, and all diseases incident to Females.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT. Suffer no longer. Take it according to Directions. It will stimulate, strengthen, and invigorate you and cause the bloom of health to mount upon your cheek again. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction.

FOR CHILDREN. If your children are sickly, puny, or afflicted, McLean's Cordial will make them healthy, robust. Delay not a moment, try it, and you will be convinced.

IT IS DELICIOUS TO TAKE.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

Published by A. G. HODGES & CO.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1860.

Lincoln Elected—What Next?

In all probability Abraham Lincoln has been elected to succeed James Buchanan as President of these United States. His inauguration will commence a new era in American politics, and is looked forward to with apprehension and dread by a large majority of the people of the States. The election of a purely sectional President to preside over all the United States, is an event to be deplored. But if the fact exists, it becomes us to look it in the face like men, and instead of repining and regretting its existence, let us consider the best mode of meeting it. A Black Republican President is a great political and social evil, we admit. We might have prevented it, but we cannot eradicate it. It remains, then, to ameliorate it as far as possible; to endure with patience what we cannot evade.

If, upon coming into office, Mr. Lincoln should evince a determination to enforce the laws and carry out strictly the provisions of the Constitution, we see no reason why the country cannot, not only survive his administration, but advance in prosperity and greatness. There are many branches of business besides office-holding which may be followed with profit. We are not one of those who believe that a failure to obtain control of the Federal patronage is a good cause for secession or revolution. Give Mr. Lincoln a chance.

His hands will be completely tied. He will be utterly powerless for evil. He will not even have the power to appoint an officer without the consent of a Democratic Senate. At present there is no cause for either a panic or a revolution.

The Louisville Journal thinks that John C. Breckinridge ought to write a letter taking strong grounds for the Union, and depicting the horrors of disunion. The Journal thinks that Mr. Breckinridge has great influence with the disunionists.

With a great deal of diffidence and earnestness, we beg to dissent from the Journal. Ist. If Mr. Breckinridge is a Union man, he has wilfully and pertinaciously neglected the best opportunity ever offered to a man for making his sentiments known. We allude to the Norfolk questions. The people were anxious to know the sentiments of Mr. Breckinridge upon the all-absorbing question of Union or disunion, and they addressed the Norfolk questions to him in a variety of places and in a variety of forms. He refused to answer them.

2d. We disagree with the Journal when it thinks that Mr. Breckinridge has any influence with the disunionists. True, he was their candidate, but instead of influencing them he was influenced by them. He consented to lend his great name and brilliant talents to the furtherance of the traitorous schemes of Yancey & Co. Mainly through his acceptance of the nomination of the seceders, the country has been brought to a state of danger. Now, we believe that there are statesmen enough left, who never bowed the knee to Yancey, to save this Union without troubling Mr. Breckinridge. If not, then let the Union go. If it is a foot ball to be knocked about for the amusement of the seceders, it is not worth preserving. Mr. Breckinridge has acted his part so far in this great political drama according to the instructions of his prompter, Mr. Yancey. Let him now play out his part, or make his final exit from the political stage.

Election News.

LOUISIANA.—This State has probably gone for Breckinridge.

TENNESSEE is for Bell.
MISSISSIPPI.—Breckinridge.
NEW JERSEY.—Fusion ticket elected—7 votes.

MARYLAND.—Bell probably carries this State.

VIRGINIA.—Bell carries the old Dominion.

DELAWARE.—Breckinridge.

GEORGIA.—Breckinridge has carried the State by a plurality if not a majority.

NORTH CAROLINA squints towards Breckinridge.

MISSOURI.—Bell, probably.

ARKANSAS.—Doubtful.

ALL THE FREE STATES.—(N. J. excepted,) Lincoln.

ROGER W. HANSON—His Speech.—On Saturday night last, our citizens were favored with a speech by Roger W. Hanson, Esq. We risk nothing in saying that it was one of the very best speeches made during the last canvass. Mr. Hanson labored zealously and effectively for the Union cause during the late canvass. He is entitled to the thanks of the Union party of Kentucky.

THE NEXT THING ON THE PROGRAMME.—The infamous plot of the southern traitors has been carried out to the letter thus far. They divided the Democratic party, destroyed its strength, and thus elected a Black Republican President. The next thing on the bill is "to precipitate the cotton States into a revolution." We are now anxiously awaiting the "precipitation."

OWEN HAS VOTED.—We learn from a reliable source that Owen county has given about 1200 majority for "Kentucky's favorite son," J. C. Breckinridge.

THE KNIGHT OF THE GARTER.—To be seen at Keenon & Crutcher's Book and Shoe store.

A CRUMB OF COMFORT.—Burlingame, the red-mouthed Abolitionist of Massachusetts, was defeated for Congress last Tuesday.

[Communicated.]

Mr. Editor: The Republican papers in the free States, during the latter part of the recent canvass for President, asserted most earnestly that it was not the purpose of that party to interfere with slavery where it exists, or interfere with any of the rights of slaveholders secured to them by the Constitution of the United States. Such were the declarations of the prominent speakers of that party, in their speeches. The election of a Judge for the Supreme Court in Ohio, does not indicate much sincerity on the part of the Republicans in that State; nor does their silence over the outrageous conduct of their Governor, in refusing to surrender up fugitives from justice, augur that much faith is to be placed in their professions.

If they admit, as they say they do, that Kentuckians have a right to their slaves in Kentucky, and they don't propose to do anything to impair their rights, how can it be reconciled that they are acting justly in not rebuking their Governor, when he refuses to surrender a person who has been in Kentucky enticing negroes to run off—inducing them to commit murder, arson, or other crimes? The constitutional provision is very plain: "A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime."

To confine the application of this constitutional provision only to such offenses as constituted treason or felony at the adoption of the Constitution, would prevent the surrender of offenders against the existing laws of the States in a good many instances. But if negroes were property at the adoption of the Constitution, and have continued property ever since in the States recognizing slavery, no sane man can argue that such States have not the full right of declaring as felonies any acts done by any one in such States which tend to destroy, remove or injure such property or the owners thereof. If the State of Kentucky can constitutionally enact that obstructions put upon a railroad track, intended to endanger or destroy life, is a felony, and shall be punished by confinement in the penitentiary for a period of years, even where no death ensues from the act, can she not, on the same principle declare that abducting slaves from their owners or enticing them to murder, rob, or steal, shall be held and deemed a felony? Does any one believe that the Governor of Ohio would refuse to give up an offender under the first act? If he did and the Governor of Kentucky should act upon the same principle, what might be the consequences to one of the most valuable interests and one of the largest rights, wholly unknown at the adoption of the Constitution of the United States? Where does the Governor of Ohio find his right to inquire into the character of the acts constituting the treason, felony, or other crime? Certainly not in the constitutional provision quoted, nor in the act of Congress of 12th February, 1793, the power to pass which we have never seen seriously questioned. The first section of that act reads as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That whenever the Executive authority of any State in the Union, or of either of the Territories northwest or south of the Ohio River shall demand any person as a fugitive from justice, of the Executive authority of any such State or Territory to which such person shall have fled, and shall moreover produce the copy of an indictment found, or an affidavit made before a magistrate of any State or Territory as aforesaid, charging the person so demanded with having committed treason, felony, or other crime, certified as authentic by the Governor or Chief Magistrate of the State or Territory from whence the person so charged fled, it shall be the duty of the Executive authority of the State or Territory to which such person shall have fled, to cause him or her to be arrested and secured, and notice of the arrest to be given the Executive authority making such demand, or to the agent of such authority appointed to receive the fugitive, and to cause the fugitive to be delivered to such agent when he shall appear."

The Executive authority of a State or Territory has no right to erect himself into a tribunal to inquire whether the acts done by the offender constitute treason, felony or other crime either in the State where the act was done or in his own. If the act is a felony or other crime in a State where the act was done, and that is to be taken as true by the copy of the indictment or the affidavit certified as the act of Congress prescribes, the executive to whom the same is presented has no right to enquire further, but is bound by the Constitutional provision and the act of Congress aforesaid, to surrender up the offender.

What is to become of another provision of the Constitution if the Governors of the States shall undertake to investigate the facts behind the indictment or affidavit prescribed. The provision alluded to is the 1st section of article ix:

"Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State," &c. Some Governor Dennison sitting as a Judge in the courts of Ohio will determine some day that a judgment on a note given for the price of a negro rendered by a court in Kentucky may be resisted on the ground, that by the laws of Ohio and Gov. Dennison's law there could be no property in a negro. We heard a few days since of another of Gov. Dennison's high handed and outrageous acts:

A man stole a horse in Gallatin county, Kentucky, and rode him off to some place in Ohio and sold him to a citizen of Ohio. The owner got on his trail, found his horse and reclaimed him. The purchaser came to Gallatin county with the owner and went before the Grand Jury, and had the thief regularly indicted; took a copy of the indictment properly certified under the act of Congress, and had the thief arrested until he could apply to the Governor for his removal. The thief knowing Gov. Dennison's proclivities for negro thieves, wrote to him that he had been over in Kentucky tampering with negroes, and had to run; that the claim made for him as a horse thief was all a fixed up affair to get him back to Kentucky to indict him about the negro matters; and what think you this Governor did? He wrote to the Commonwealth's Attorney, whose name was at the foot of the indictment, to furnish him with statements as to his (the Commonwealth's Attorney) being a gentleman and reliable, and then to send him a certificate that the indictment was in good faith for horse stealing, and not a cloak to get the man into custody for tampering with negroes, and refused, unless such evidence was given him, to surrender the thief and let him go.

Can such conduct be tolerated and peace continue between the States? It is not possible that any kindly feelings can exist unless the people of the non-slave holding States shall compel their officers and people to act more correctly and fairly towards their brethren of the slave States.

Now let the Republicans show that they mean to comply with Constitutional duty. Have all the laws for the protection of the rights of slave owners enforced. Repeal their laws passed to embarrass the execution of the fugitive slave law. Compel their officers to perform their duties, and peace and Union will prevail though there may never be another slave State. Unless they do schemes of retaliation will be resorted to and perhaps the saddest of all, disunion and civil war. The Chases, Searles, Giddings, Dennisons, have to be put down and their places filled by conservative and law abiding men, if good feeling is to be restored and preserved.

What South Carolina is Doing.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 7.—Joint resolutions were adopted in the South Carolina Legislature on Tuesday, to call a meeting of the people of the State, for the reorganization of the militia, and preparations for the defense of the State; Mr. Buist urging in the House that said action should be prompt, immediate, unqualified, effective and decisive, in case of Lincoln's election.

Wm. W. Boyce, M. C., spoke from the steps of the Congress House on Tuesday evening, urging secession in case of Lincoln's election. He was followed by other prominent Carolinians.

The Charleston Mercury says the news of Lincoln's election was received at Charleston with long and continued cheers for a Southern Confederacy.

At Augusta, Ga., there was a stern indignation expressed.

The different portions of the South which have been heard from favor the calling of State Conventions to deliberate on a course of policy.

It was reported here last night that the South Carolina Legislature would soon send a commissioner to the Georgia Legislature to confer about a joint action.

THE FEELING IN LOUISVILLE.—We passed about our fellow citizens of all parties a good deal yesterday, curious to observe the effect produced upon their minds by the intelligence of Lincoln's election. We found them all calm, and even cheerful. They seem whilst strongly disapproving the principles of Mr. Lincoln and his party, to have no thought whatever of anything so absurd as secession. They are prepared to maintain their rights firmly but dispassionately. They have no apprehension that any outrage or wrong can be perpetrated upon them by the new Administration. They do not believe Mr. Lincoln to be an enemy of his country, and they fully appreciate the importance of the great fact that an anti-Republican Supreme Court, an anti-Republican Senate, and an anti-Republican House of Representatives would be an all-powerful check upon him in any bad policy he might attempt to execute.—*Low Journalist.*

PUNISHMENT OF CRIME IN TENNESSEE.—The Knoxville Whig says that at a recent term of the Criminal Court in that city P. Keran, a New York drummer, has been sent to the penitentiary for three years for running off with a livery stable horse and trading him off. Charles Douglas, convicted of drawing a bowie-knife in a street fight, was ordered to the penitentiary for three years by the verdict of the jury.

FATAL STABBING.—During the election at Lexington on Tuesday, a young man by the name of Burchell was fatally stabbed at the 7th district (city) polls. He died about three hours after receiving the wound. Burchell is said to have been a quiet, unassuming man. The Observer and Reporter, from which paper we gain our information, could not learn the name of the person who stabbed him.

The Yeoman announces the late election returns as follows (out of a very sick chicken):

"The telegraphic returns received here last night, from the northern States, look decidedly unfavorable to the Democracy. They are from points, however, where we expected heavy losses. We have not seen enough yet to form a clear idea of the result (in a horn), but Breckinridge's chances are the best in Bald Knob, and we believe he is elected in that precinct 'by a scratch.'"

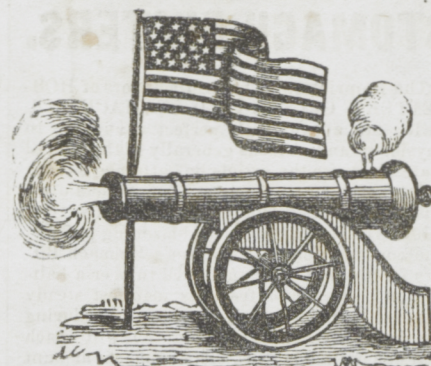
DANVILLE REVIEW.—It is proposed to issue the first number of a monthly at Danville, Ky., about the first of January, to be called the Danville Review, which will be published under the patronage of the Presbyterian Church.

VOTE OF HENRY COUNTY.—We are indebted to a friend for the following statement of the vote of Henry County. It is reliable: Breckinridge 773, Bell 682, Douglas 386, Lincoln 2.

Slaughtering commenced at the pork house in Lexington on Monday last. But few droves of hogs had arrived.

Do you know any pleasant House than the United States Hotel?

ELECTION RETURNS.



We received the following dispatch at a late hour last night:

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, November 8.

Lincoln defeated by 15,000; fusion ticket carried the State. Immense frauds discovered in the city; 25,000 votes thrown out against Lincoln.

KENTUCKY.

Fayette gives Bell 350 majority. Jessamine county gives Bell 50 majority. Woodford county gives Bell 100 majority. Bourbon county gives Bell 209 majority. Nicholas county gives Breckinridge 310 majority.

Harrison county gives Breckinridge 345 majority.

Franklin county gives Breckinridge 100 majority.

Mercer county gives Breckinridge 330 majority.

Christian county—Hopkinsville, Bell 309, Douglas 65, Breckinridge 59.

Todd county—Bell 475, Douglas 96, Breckinridge 116.

Logan county—Bell 564, Douglas 197, Breckinridge 78.

Warren county—Bell 700, Douglas 650, Breckinridge 160.

Ballard county—Bell 480, Douglas 272, Breckinridge 440, Lincoln 1.

Carroll county—Ghent precinct—Bell 126, Douglas 16, Breckinridge 160.

Fayette county—Lexington City—Bell 684, Douglas 75, Breckinridge 635, Lincoln 1.

The Observer says this vote is the largest by several hundred, that has ever been polled, and this increase in its voting population is an extraordinary one, and is not to be accounted for except upon the ground that a large number of illegal votes have been given. As it is however, the combined majority for Bell and Douglas over Breckinridge is 124.

Hardin county—Bell 1,031, Douglas 912, Breckinridge 145.

Bullitt county (official)—Bell 451, Douglas 444, Breckinridge 96, Lincoln 2.

Adair county—Returns received at Columbia up to 9 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday give Bell 273, Douglas 273, Breckinridge 290. It is thought Bell will carry the county and Douglas lead Breckinridge.

Green county—Majority for Bell over Breckinridge 43, and Douglas has less than Breckinridge. Money was used here and no mistake for the Breckies.

Anderson county (official)—Bell 296, Breckinridge 670, Douglas 132.

Bath county—At Sharpshooter at 5 o'clock the vote stood: Bell 125, Breckinridge 61, Douglas 9, and the official returns will not vary much from these figures.

Boyle county gives Bell 697, Douglas 52, Breckinridge 331, Lincoln 3. Danville gave Bell 450, Douglas 16, Breckinridge 16, and Lincoln 3.

Larue county—Hodgenville—Douglas majority over Bell about 75 or 80, Bell over Breckinridge from 450 to 500.

Spencer county—Taylorville—Bell 186, Douglas 124, Breckinridge 31. In the county Bell's majority 230 over Breckinridge and 25 over Douglas.

Harrison county—Breckinridge 1,272, Bell 960, Douglas 98.

Pendleton county (official)—Breckinridge 807, Bell 758, Douglas 231, Lincoln 2.

LA GRANGE, Nov. 7th, 1860.

EDITORS COMMONWEALTH—Gentlemen: Presuming you would like to know the official vote of Oldham, I give it as received from the different precincts in the county this morning:

Bell, 372; Breckinridge, 299; Douglas, 263; which gives the majority for Bell over Breckinridge of 73, and over Douglas 109. A full vote was polled.

Yours, truly,
H. L. GIVENS.

LEXINGTON, KY., Nov. 7, 1860.

EDITOR COMMONWEALTH: The following is the official vote of Marion county:

Breckinridge..... 281
Douglas..... 905
Bell..... 475

Yours, &c.,
H. H. H.

GIVES IT UP.—The Louisville Courier of the 8th has the following:

THE RESULT IN KENTUCKY.—Our news and telegraph columns afford the latest returns of the election in Kentucky. Mr. Bell has certainly carried the State, but we cannot hazard an opinion as to the majority. The vote of Mr. Douglas can hardly exceed 20,000 in the State.

VOTE OF CLARKE COUNTY.—Bell 959, Breckinridge 361, Douglas 60, Lincoln 1.

A NUISANCE ABATED.—The old water closet arrangement of the United States Hotel, which was the only objection that could ever be urged against the house, has given place to the best affair of the kind we have ever seen.—*Louisville Courier.*

The most central Hotel in Louisville is the United States.

The census returns of Washington Territory shows 9,000 inhabitants.

MARRIED.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. B. T. Lacy, Mr. Wm. H. AVERILL and Miss JANE J., daughter of Thos. S. Page, Esq., all of this city.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

REV. J. R. HENDRICKS will commence the 13th session of his School for Young Ladies, on Monday, September 10th. Those desiring further information may obtain it by calling upon the Principal, at the residence of P. Swigert. As the number of pupils is limited to twenty-five, application should be made immediately. Terms \$25 00 per session of twenty weeks.

September 7, 1860-1f.

Look Before You Purchase!

T. S. & J. R. PAGE are now receiving their Fall and Winter Stock, consisting in part of Plain and Fancy Silks, Brocades, French Printed and Plain Merinos, Plaids, Cashmeres, Rob Roy Plaids, Lupins, Bombazines, Lupins Col., M. D'Laimes.

EMBROIDERIES.—Hem-stitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Collars, Lace Sets and Collars, Linen and Muslin Sets, Linen and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings, Jaconet, Dimity and Muslin Bands.

LINENS.—Irish Linens, Barnsley's Linen Sheetings, Pillow Linens Damask Napkins, Henker & Draper Toweling, Table Damask, Fruit Doilies.

GOODS FOR FARMERS.—Kentucky Jeans, Full Cloth, English Tweed, 2-4, 4-4 and 5-4, Plaid Linseys, a full assortment of Bleached and Brown Cottons, and Sheetings, Satinets, Tweeds, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

HOSIERY & UNDERWEAR.—Ladies' Egs. and German Hose, Cotton Merino and L. Wool, Boys' Merino and Cotton Half Hose, Ladies' Merino, and Silk Vest, Gents' Cotton, Thread, Silk, and Merino Half Hose, Gents' underwear of all kinds.

QUEENSWARE & GLASSWARE.—We would respectfully call the attention of the public to our extensive assortment of Ware of all kinds and descriptions. Decorated and Plain Band Tea Sets. Plain Tea Sets of 44 ps. from \$6 50 to \$12; you will find everything that is kept in Crockery Houses in Cities, with the addition of an extensive stock of Glassware, Cut and Plain Bowls, Cut and Pressed Goblets, Cut and Pressed Tumblers by the box or dozen, of all sizes and descriptions; Cut and Pressed Salts, Bohemian Ware, Bisque Figures, Parian Ware, Toilet Sets and Fancy Goods, Wedgewood Tea Pots.

PLATED WARE.—Plated Forks and Knives, Castors, Mugs, Butter Dishes, Russell's Knives, with or without Forks, all of which we propose to sell low for cash or to prompt men on our usual time for settlement, 1st January and 1st July. All we ask is for you to call and examine for yourselves.

T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

Sept 28-2m

Caution.—Spurious American Watches.

We are credibly informed that some of the Jewellers of Louisville and other places are selling counterfeit and imitation American Watches, for the genuine article, manufactured at Waltham, Mass., and particularly a foreign imitation of our watch, named P. S. Bartlett, which is represented to be manufactured in Hartford, Conn. It may be of service to the public to be informed that there is no manufactory of watches in that place. The genuine article of one grade of our watches is named P. S. BARTLETT, WALTHAM, MASS., and all our watches of every grade are marked "Waltham, Mass."

It is hardly necessary to state that such watches are like ours in form only, and are made upon the same old system that has already flooded the country with watches that are not only vexatious and a constant source of expense, but really useless to the owners, and when bought for genuine are calculated to injure the high reputation which our watches have attained. We therefore caution the public against buying our watches from any person who cannot furnish a certificate of genuineness for every watch offered for sale, bearing the number of the watch and the signature of the Treasurer of the Company, R. E. Robbins. We also beg to inform those who deal in the spurious article, that legal proceedings will be instituted against them, upon any well authenticated instance of their selling a counterfeit or colorable imitation of any of our products.

For the American Watch Company.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, Agents,
sep 28 2m 182 Broadway.

ROOMS FOR RENT.

Having determined not to sell the Mansion House property for the present, I desire to rent the Rooms in the first story of the building. They will be rented on very reasonable terms by the month.

Application can be made to A. W. BROWN, at the Commonwealth Office, or to THOS. S. PAGE.
May 21, 1860. A. G. HODGES.

H. WHITTINGHAM, NEWSPAPER & PERIODICAL AGENT, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Continues to furnish American and Foreign Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlies, on the best terms. Advance Sheets received from twenty-four Publishers. Back number supplied to complete sets.

Nov. 24, 1858.

MRS. WINSLOW.

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, has a soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums and reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

June 6, 1860—1y.

Auction and Commission.

HAVING taken the corner room in the Mansion House Block, I shall open it as an Auction and Commission House, on MONDAY NEXT; and having secured the services of E. M. GARDNER as my clerk and salesman, the business will be conducted by him for me.

All kinds of goods, and merchandise of every description, taken and sold to the best advantage, and prompt returns made as soon as sold. T. P. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

Frankfort, nov 9 wkt-w3m.

JOHN L. SCOTT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

OFFICE ADJOINING YEOMAN BUILDING. TENDERS his professional services to litigants and lawyers who may have business to attend to in any of the courts held in Frankfort; and especially to those having cases to attend to in the Court of Appeals and United States Court, or who may desire land titles investigated, or abstracts of any of the public records kept in any of the State offices at Frankfort.

He has permission to refer to Judge Duvall, of the Court of Appeals, Gov. Magoffin, and a number of other leading citizens of the State.

nov 2, '60-ly.

CRANBERRIES.

ONE barrel fresh Cranberries just received and for sale by [oct 28] GRAY & TODD.

COVE MILL FOR SALE.

SITUATED 1 1/2 miles north of Frankfort, on the Owenon turnpike road. For particulars apply to R. C. STEELE, August 8-1f Frankfort Ky.

SECOND IMPORTATION

OF DRY GOODS.

R. KNOTT

Would respectfully announce that he is now receiving and opening an entirely new stock of WINTER DRY GOODS, for sale, to be bought within the past few days in the Eastern cities, at greatly reduced prices, and will be sold accordingly. Being the only house in the city which has made a second importation this season, we will be enabled to exhibit many NEW STYLES, which have never been introduced to this market. Call and examine the styles, and see at what greatly reduced prices they are selling.

312 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson, oct 29 wkt-wtf. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Sale of Ready-made Clothing

AND FURNISHING GOODS AT AUCTION.

THE undersigned will commence, on Saturday, November 3d, at his store-room under the Commonwealth office, to sell his large and splendid assortment of Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Auction, without reserve. The sale will be continued from day to day until the entire stock is disposed of. He will also sell a private sale, to those wishing to purchase, at cost or auction prices. Sale to commence each day at 10 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m. S. WEILER, nov 2 1f. [Yeoman copy.] Prop'r.

Public Sale.

As the Commissioner of the Franklin Circuit Court in the case of James Coleman, &c., against Margaret A. Owen, I will sell before the Court-house door, in the city of Frankfort,

On the 19th day of November next, (Being County Court day,) a certain HOUSE and LOTS, situated in South Frankfort, late the residence of E. S. Coleman, dec'd, being eight lots in number. The House is a brick, with a butting; and the Lots are in cultivation and fruit trees; and advantageously situated. They will be sold separately or collectively, to suit purchasers. There is a choice spring of never-failing water very near and adjacent to the improvements.

Also the following Slaves: Alex., aged 45 years; Louisa, 40 years; John, 18 years; Garrett, 8 years; Bob, 5 years; Vincy, 2 yrs.—The latter four being the children of Louisa, all being likely and sprightly.

Terms of Sale.—The house and lots on credits of six and twelve months—equal payments. The slaves on a credit of six months—the purchasers to give bond, with good security, bearing interest from the date, and upon which execution may issue if not paid at maturity. P. SWIGERT, oct

Home Insurance Company,
OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE, No. 4, WALL STREET.
CAPITAL, \$500,000 00
AMT OF ASSETS Jan. 1888, \$34,213 34
AMT OF LIABILITIES, 11,110 01

This Company continues to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Ships and their cargoes, Household Furniture and Personal Property generally, against Loss or Damage by Fire, on favorable terms.

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

Abstract of the ANNUAL STATEMENT of the affairs and condition of the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1887.

ASSETS.	
Cash, Balance in Bank	\$ 87,000 56
Bonds and Mortgages (being first lien on Real Estate, worth at least \$891,000)	160,000 00
Loans on stocks payable on demand, (market value of securities, \$253,667)	150,859 85
Bank Stocks (market value)	77,000 00
Real Estate, No. 4 Wall Street (the office of the company)	67,004 72
Interest due on 1st January, 1888, (of which \$12,625 93 has since been received)	14,375 93
Balance in hands of Agents and in course of transmission from Agents, on 31st Dec., (of which \$7,857 37 has since been received)	34,634 73
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at Office	2,087 53
Total	\$834,213 34

LIABILITIES.	
Outstanding losses 31st Decem-ber, 1887, estimated at	\$39,410 01
Due Stockholders on account of Seventh dividend	1,700 00
Total	\$41,110 01

New York, 22d January, 1888.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres't.
A. F. WILMARTH, Vice Pres't.
J. MILTON SMITH, Sec'y.
H. WINGATE, Agent,
Frankfort, Ky.
Oct. 12, 1889.

BY STATE AUTHORITY.
Increase of Cash Capital.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
—DEVOTED TO—
Fire Insurance Exclusively.
(CHARTER PERPETUAL.)

Cash Capital \$400,000.
S. L. LOOMIS, President.
H. KELLOGG, Secretary.
Branch Office, 31 & 33 West Third street, Cincinnati.
M. MAGILL, General Agent.

Agents in the principal Cities and Towns of the Union.
Losses Promptly Paid.
Applications received, and Policies issued and renewed by H. WINGATE, Agent,
July 27-44. Frankfort, Ky.

All Diseases Treated Entirely Free of Charge!!!
BY DR. HARDY & CO.

AT THEIR
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL OFFICE,
No. 31, East Fourth street, corner of Sycamore, where he gives his entire attention to the practice of Physic and Surgery; had thirty years experience in hospitals and private practice, and has devoted twenty years to curing certain

PRIVATE DISEASES.
he will guarantee a cure in their most complicated and severe stages. Recent cases are cured in
A VERY FEW DAYS.

Yours Men injured in mind or body by a secret infestation, should at once apply. He has cured many thousands such persons, and will restore you to health, happiness, friends and society.
WOMEN having derangements peculiar to their sex, are invited to call for relief.

Skin Diseases carefully treated.
Be particular as to the name and number.
31 East Fourth street, Cincinnati Ohio.
Persons living at a distance can receive medicines, by writing a history of their case and sending two stamps.
Address,
DR. HARDY & CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Jan. 27, 1880-44wly.

THIRD VOLUME
OF
THE KENTUCKY FARMER.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM!!
NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!!!

THE SECOND VOLUME of the "Kentucky Farmer" closed with the month of June, and the Third Volume commenced in July last. We promised two years ago to try and give to the Agriculturalists and Stock Raisers of Kentucky a paper worthy of their patronage. We put the question now to every one of its patrons: Have we redeemed that pledge? Have we given you a fair equivalent for THE DOLLAR, which was paid for the KENTUCKY FARMER? If so, let every one of our present subscribers renew their own subscriptions, and send us one or more additional names for the THIRD VOLUME.

The receipts for the First Volume paid the expenses of its publication. We promised our patrons that we would publish ONE VOLUME whether we obtained a sufficient amount to pay its expenses or not. We redeemed that pledge. The subscription list increased for the Second Volume, but is nothing like so large as it should be. Shall we have the kind and continued support of its present patrons, together with their aid in extending its circulation? If we promise to do everything in our power to make the paper worthy of a generous Kentucky public.

The "KENTUCKY FARMER" will still be published monthly, in its present form of sixteen large quarto pages, ONE DOLLAR per annum, payable invariably in advance. As the small amount charged for the paper will not justify the trouble and expense of collecting subscriptions, no paper will be forwarded unless paid for in advance.

Subscriptions are forwarded to us by mail at our risk. Letters addressed to us need not be registered. Address
A. G. HODGES & CO.,
Frankfort, Ky.
Aug. 1880.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

Benevolent Institution established by special endowment, for the relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the cure of diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.), and in cases of extreme poverty, medicine furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Syphilis, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two adhesive stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors,
EZRA D. HEATWELL, Pres't.
Geo. Fairchild, Sec'y. [June 28, 1880-ly]

10,000 MORE of these Fine Cigars, just received at
Appl. 25, 1880. W. H. KEENE & CO.'S.

Guard against Fall and Winter Fires!
BY
CHOICE INSURANCE

WITH THE
AETNA

INCORPORATED 1819—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CASH CAPITAL, - \$1,000,000,
ABSOLUTE AND UNIMPAIRED.

NET SURPLUS OF - \$942,800 72,
And the prestige of 40 years success and experience.

UPWARDS OF \$12,000,000
Of Losses have been paid by the Aetna Insurance Company in the past 40 years.

The value of reliable Insurance will be apparent from the following

LOSSES PAID BY THE AETNA DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

In Ohio	\$43,320 83	Michigan	\$158,043 81
In Wm.	106,959 07	Indiana	146,839 81
In Kent'y.	204,939 40	Illinois	448,327 41
Missouri	384,518 04	Tennessee	97,349 21
Iowa Min	101,399 46	Kans. & Neb	19,945 77
Penn. & Va.	31,595 82	Ark. & Ga.	23,945 09
Mississippi and Alabama			\$2,412 18

Fire and Inland Navigation.
Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profit.

Special attention given to Insurance of DWELLINGS and Contents, for terms of 1 to 5 years.

The solid service long and successfully tried, and the many advantages of the Aetna Insurance Company, should not be overlooked by those ready to insure and understanding their best interests.

"During a 'stringent time' the necessity for reliable insurance becomes an imperative duty—the ability of property owners to sustain loss being much lessened.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the State. Policies issued without delay, by any of the authorized agents of the company.

Business attended to with dispatch and fidelity.
H. WINGATE, Agent,
Frankfort, Ky.
June 20, 1880.

FRANKFORT AGENCY
OF THE
New York Life Insurance Company.

A meeting of the Local Directors of the New York Life Insurance Company, held in the city of Frankfort, Ky., December 4th, 1888, the following was unanimously adopted:

"The undersigned, President and Directors of the Company, have examined the report and exhibit of the New York Life Insurance Company for the half year ending July 1st, 1888, and being satisfied with its prosperous condition, cordially recommend it to the encouragement and support of the community.

The New York Life Insurance Company has been in existence fourteen years, its capital has attained the sum of
\$1,500,000.

Invested in State stocks, bonds and mortgages on real estate.
We think it a most safe and profitable mode of investing money. The profits come to the benefit of the insured, and have averaged not less than 30 per cent. per annum on the premium paid.

Besides these investments in stock, &c., the law of New York requires an additional security, that \$100,000 shall be deposited with the State Comptroller, to meet any lawful demands which the Company may fail to pay.

We invite attention to the nature, objects, and advantages of Life Insurance, as set forth by this Institution.

It will be seen by the above statement that this Company is in a flourishing condition. Those desirous of information in regard to the subject of Life Insurance, would do well to call on the Local Agent of the above Company, who will give them any information that may be desired, or for reference apply to either member of the Local Board, all of whom are insured in this office.

C. S. MOREHEAD, President.
E. M. H. TAYLOR,
THO. S. PAGE,
CHAS. G. PHYTHIAN, Directors.
R. W. SCOTT,
H. I. TODD.

CLAIMS PAID AT THIS AGENCY.
John Lane \$5,000
Thomas F. Thornton 5,000
Joseph H. Daviss 5,000
William G. Craig 5,000
John C. Herndon 5,000
John T. Pendleton 1,500
\$26,500

MEDICAL EXAMINER, H. G. SNEED, M. D.,
H. WINGATE, Agent,
July 1, 1880-44. Frankfort Branch Bank.

HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
JANUARY 1, 1880.

ASSETS.	
Cash on hand and in Bank	\$38,335 11
Bank in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission	62,690 83
Cash loaned on call	30,000 00
Bills receivable for loans, amply secured	\$131,029 00
Real Estate, unincumbered, (cash value)	70,223 59
2400 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford	15,000 00
market value	260,352 00
2200 Shares Bank Stock in New York	200,225 00
market value	
960 Shares Bank Stock in Boston	107,565 00
400 Shares Bank Stock in St. Louis	40,300 00
market value	
240 Shares Bank Stock in Railroad and other Stock, market value	16,750 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., market value	56,500 00
State Stocks, (Tennessee, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri,) 6 per cent., market value	36,625 00
240 Shares Bank Stock Wisconsin, market value	2,140 00

Total assets, \$936,709 59
Total liabilities, 66,930 83

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwellings, Furniture, Stores, Warehouses, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, can be effected in this Company upon as favorable terms as the nature of the risks and security of Policy holders will admit.

J. M. MILLS, Agent,
May 18, '60-44. Frankfort, Ky.

THE
Hartford Fire Insurance Company,
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Capital, - \$500,000.

1. ITS CAPITAL IS AMPLE.
2. ITS RATES ARE REASONABLE.
3. IT PAYS ITS LOSSES PROMPTLY.

H. HUNTINGTON, President.
T. C. ALLEN, Secretary.
J. M. MILLS, Agent at Frankfort.
July 1, 1880-44.

HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS.

The proprietors and manufacturers of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS can appeal with perfect confidence to physicians and citizens generally of the United States, because the article has attained a reputation heretofore unknown. A few facts upon this point will speak more powerfully than volumes of bare assertion or blustering puffery.

The consumption of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for the last year amounted to one-half million bottles, and from its manifest steady increase in times past, it is evident that during the coming year the consumption will reach near one million bottles. This immense amount could never have been sold but for the rare medicinal properties contained in the preparation, and the sanction of the most prominent physicians in those sections of the country where the article is best known, who not only recommend the Bitters to their patients, but are ready at all times to give testimonials to its efficacy in all cases of stomachic derangements and the diseases resulting therefrom.

This is not a temporary popularity, obtained by extraordinary efforts in the way of trumpeting the qualities of the Bitters, but a solid estimation of an invaluable medicine, which is destined to be as enduring as time itself.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have proved a Godsend to regions where fever and ague and various other bilious complaints have counted their victims by hundreds. To be able to stand confidently the "Bitters" are a certain cure for the Dyspepsia and like diseases, is to the proprietors a source of unalloyed pleasure. It removes all morbid matter from the stomach, purifies the blood, and imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving it that tone and energy indispensable for the restoration of health. It operates upon the stomach, liver, and other digestive organs, mildly but powerfully, and soon restores them to a condition essential to the healthy discharge of the functions of nature.

Elderly persons may use the Bitters daily as per directions on the bottle, and they will find in it a stimulant peculiarly adapted to comfort declining years, as it is pleasant to the palate, invigorating to the system, and a tonic, and rejuvenating generally. We have the evidence of thousands of aged men and women who have experienced the benefit of using this preparation while suffering from stomach derangements and general debility; acting under the advice of physicians, they have abandoned all deleterious drugs and fairly testified to the merits of this article. A few words to the gentler sex. There are certain periods when their cares are so harassing that many of them sink under the trial. The relation of mother and child is so absorbingly tender, that the mother, especially if she be young, is apt to forget her own health in her extreme anxiety for her infant. Should the period of maternity arrive during the summer season, the wear of body and mind is generally aggravated. Here, then, is a necessity for a stimulant to recuperate the energies of the system, and enable the mother to bear up under her exhausting trials and responsibilities. Nursing mothers generally prefer the Bitters to all other invigorants that receive the endorsement of physicians, because it is safe, and each bottle is sealed as certain to give a permanent increase of bodily strength.

All those persons, to whom we have particularly referred above, to wit: sufferers from fever and ague, caused by malaria, diarrhoea, dysentery, indigestion, loss of appetite, and all diseases or derangements of the stomach, liver, and bowels, persons of sedentary occupation, and nursing mothers, will consult their own physical welfare by giving to Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters a trial.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Cincinnati, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, South America, and Germany.

For sale by all Druggists in FRANKFORT, December 9, 1889-ly.

L. WEITZEL,
Wholesale and Retail Confectioner,
HAS just received and opened, at his Establishment on St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky, where he will manufacture and keep on hand all varieties of Fine Cakes, Preserved Fruits, Pies, Candies, &c., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, South America, and Germany.

He will also keep the very best of all kinds of Wine which he will sell by the bottle or by the dozen bottles. He is determined to deserve it.

He will also supply those who may wish to purchase at wholesale, every article manufactured by him, on as reasonable terms as the same article of like quality can be purchased at Louisville or Cincinnati.

He asks a fair trial, and he feels assured that he can and will render universal satisfaction.

Frankfort, Dec. 28, 1889.

NOW READY
THE SECOND VOLUME
OF
Reports of Selected Civil and Criminal Cases,

Decided in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, at the Summer and Winter Terms of 1889, by James P. Metcalf, Reporter.

THE above work will be sent, postage paid, upon the receipt of FIVE DOLLARS, the price of the book.

S. C. BULL, BOOKSELLER,
Sole Agent for Reporter.
The above work will be furnished to the Trade, upon liberal terms, by the undersigned, S. C. BULL, Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 6, '60. [Yeoman copy.]

PHOENIX FOUNDRY,
TENTH ST. BETWEEN MAIN AND CANAL,
OPPOSITE THE ARTESIAN WELL,
WM. H. GRAINGER, Agent.

MANUFACTURER of Steam Engines and Machinery for Saw or Grist Mills, Coal Mines, &c., &c., Cranks, Gudgeons, Rag Irons, Saw Slides, Carriage Segments, Cotton Gin Segments, and Pinions, Car Wheels, Grate Bars, Mill Spindles, Mill Dogs and Stirrups, always on hand.

Hotchkiss' Reaction Water Wheels for Grist or Saw Mills.

A large assortment of Patterns for Mill Gearing, &c.

Castings made at the shortest notice.

W. H. GRAINGER, Agent,
January 17, 1880-44. Louisville, Ky.

CALL AT
W. H. KEENE & CO.'S,
FOR CHOICE GROCERIES,
PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY,
BRANDY OR CHAMPAGNE,
December 7, 1889.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

THE only direct route from the interior of Kentucky to New York, Boston, and all other Eastern Cities and Towns. Decidedly the most Comfortable and Reliable route for passengers going South, West, or Northwest.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS
Being made at Cincinnati with the 5:35 P. M. Express Train via the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Cairo, St. Joseph, New Orleans, Kansas City, St. Louis, Pike's Peak, and all Western Towns.

And with the 6:00 P. M. Trains, via the Indiana,apolis and Cincinnati, and Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroads for Chicago, St. Paul, Detroit, Galena, Springfield, Toledo, Milwaukee, Lafayette, Bloomington, and all other Northwestern Cities and Towns.

But one change of cars from Lexington and Nicholasville to St. Louis and Chicago, in daylight! whereas by any other route two changes are made, both after night!

Passengers can now leave Danville, Harrodsburg, Richmond, Lancaster, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, in the morning, and arrive in St. Louis or Chicago in time for breakfast next morning.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Nicholasville daily (Sundays excepted), at 8:00 A. M., and 11:45 A. M., and Lexington at 5:30 A. M., and 10:30 A. M., and arrive at Covington at 10:35 A. M., and 4:55 P. M.

Through Tickets can be had at the Kentucky Stage Offices in Danville, Harrodsburg, Bryansville, Lancaster, Winchester, Mt. Sterling, and Richmond, and at the Offices of the Kentucky Central Railroad in Nicholasville, Lexington, Paris, and Cynthiana.

May 2, 1880-44. C. A. WITHERS, Sup't.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.

Short Line Route to the North & West.

THROUGH TO CHICAGO IN 15 HOURS.
THROUGH TO ST. LOUIS IN 14 HOURS.
THROUGH TO CINCINNATI IN 10 HOURS.

Connections made with all Western Roads for any part of
ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c.

Fare as Low as by any other Railroad or Steam Boat Route.

Freight destined for places in any of the above States forwarded with dispatch and at low rates. Mark care E. O. Norton, Louisville.

For through tickets and rates of freight apply at "SHORT LINE," Railroad Office 355, Main street, Louisville, Ky.

Aug. 31, 1887-44. E. O. NORTON, Agent.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

ON and after Monday, May 14, 1880, trains will leave Frankfort as follows:

Trains going West at 7:05 A. M., and 3:15 P. M. Trains going East at 8:35 A. M., and 4:55 P. M.

The Morning Train West makes connection for Chicago, leaving Jeffersonville at 3:20 P. M.

The Afternoon Train makes connection via Jeffersonville, New Albany, and Ohio and Mississippi roads for the West and South.

The Nashville Train leaves Louisville at 5 A. M., and 6:20 P. M.—the latter train too late for our Afternoon Train.

SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.
May 11, 1880-44. Yeoman copy.

LOOK AT THIS!
M. L. PIERSON,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
CHOICE CONFECTIONERIES,
St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.,
(At the old stand of T. P. Pierson.)

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage I have received since the above establishment was opened, I have to say that no exertion on my part shall be wanting to supply the increasing demand for Cakes, Candies, Pyramids, Ice Cream, &c., on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

I am also agent for Clark's Revolving Looper Sewing Machines—one of the best and cheapest machines now in use. Price \$38; Hemmer \$5 extra.

ICE! ICE! ICE!—The greatest accommodation yet—can be had at my Confectionery at any time from 5 o'clock A. M., until 9 o'clock P. M.

March 21, 1880. M. L. PIERSON.

CAPITAL HOTEL,
Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

JAMES R. WATSON, Proprietor.

HAVING taken this well known house for a term of years, and thoroughly refitted it in every department, I am now prepared to receive and accommodate, in superior style, all who may favor me with a call. The unrivaled and less attention of myself and assistants will be assiduously directed to the comfort and pleasure of those who may honor the house with their patronage.

If neat and clean beds, gentle rooms, a sumptuous table, and polite and attentive servants, will receive patronage, I am determined to deserve it.

The Bar will be supplied at all times with the choicest liquors, cigars, and tobacco.

JAMES R. WATSON,
Frankfort, May 9, 1880.

MOSELEY'S
TUBULAR WROUGHT IRON

ARCH BRIDGES
AND CORRUGATED IRON ROOFS.
(ARCHED AND FLAT.)

ARE cheap as wood, and our manufactory is capable of supply and demand. Corrugated Iron Sheets constantly on hand of all sizes, painted and ready for shipment, with full instructions for applying them.

Leave orders at No. 66 West Third Street, Cincinnati.
MOSELEY & CO.
April 2, 1880-44.

FOR SALE.
TRACT of Land of about two hundred acres, on the Kentucky river, 3 miles from Frankfort, and 1/2 of a mile from the Owen turnpike. Finely timbered, well watered, and the soil excellent. Twenty-five acres cleared; the improvements indifferent, for particulars refer to PHILIP SWIGERT, Esq., or ALBERT BACON.

Feb. 27, 1880-44.
Lex. Obs. & Rep. copy.

THE VESPER GAS.
OR AIR LIGHT.

The Cheapest, most Brilliant, and most Convenient Artificial Light in the World!

THE Vesper Gas Light has won for itself a reputation for elegance, economy, safety, and simplicity far beyond any other artificial light. The Vesper Gas flame and fixtures precisely resemble in form those of coal gas, but the brilliancy and purity of light it possesses a decided advantage over even Louisville coal gas. It requires no chimney; there is no need of daily trimming of wick; and the construction of the fixture is so simple that it is not liable to get out of order, and a child can manage it readily. The gas burned in the Vesper fixtures is generated from pure coal oil, without any admixture of alcohol or other foreign ingredient. It is entirely free from odor while burning, as, by a simple contrivance, the vapor of the oil is mixed with the atmosphere, producing perfect combustion and a most intense light.

The light has been pronounced, by those who have had it in constant use for months, as most pleasant to the eye while reading or sewing, there being no flicker or unsteady light in the flame. The Vesper Gas Light is portable, and can be used in town or country—in fact, wherever artificial light is required. The fixtures themselves are adapted in styles to suit all tastes, from the plain single-light burner to the most ornate chandelier. Each chandelier is perfect in itself; there is no outlay to be made for service pipes. The gas is generated in the burner, and all fixtures, are miniature gas-works in themselves. They are so constructed that they do not exceed the cost of the ordinary gas fixtures of similar style and ornamentation. A price list will be sent to any address on application.

MERCHANTS
Visiting Louisville should not fail to procure the Vesper Gas Fixtures for their stores.

Churches, Hotels, Public Halls, and Private Residences.

Throughout the State can now be fitted up with these elegant and convenient chandeliers, and other beautiful gas fixtures, which add so much to the appearance of such places, and to the comfort of the home circle, and which heretofore could be used only in those favored districts embraced within the coal-gas limits of large cities.

The limited space of an advertisement precludes the insertion here of the numerous testimonials of approval we have received from all quarters. Suffice it to say, scientific men and others who have examined and thoroughly tested the merits of the Vesper Gas Light, pronounce it the best and cheapest artificial light now known.

The proprietor respectfully requests responsible merchants in every town and county in the State to correspond with him, believing they will find it to their interest to aid him in introducing this unequalled light to their customers.

Vesper Fixtures and Coal Oil prepared expressly for this Burner kept constantly on hand, and for sale wholesale and retail.

WM. H. SETTLE,
No. 6, Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky.
April 1, 1889-44w4tf.

VESPER GAS.
We are the Agents for the VESPER GAS, and are prepared to supply customers with Lamps and Coal Oil at Manufacturers' prices. The public are invited to call at our store and examine these Lamps.

W. H. KEENE & CO.
April 1, 1889-44w4tf.

CHILDREN
TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation, and allaying ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is a sure to regulate the Bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and Benefit and Health to your Infants.

We have just put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, of it, what